(b) if so, what steps/measures have been taken by Government thereon;

(c) what is the number of representations received by Government in this regard and reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) by when Government will allocate the above amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A representation was received from Smt. Chandrika Abhinandan Jain, Hon'ble M.P. for Special Central Grant of Rs. 1000 crores for solving the Bombay City's Special problems in January, 1994. The Government does not have a proposal to provide Rs. 1000 crores as Central Assistance during the Eighth Plan to solve the basic problems of Greater Bombay.

Growth rate in Eighth Five Year Plan

1870. SHRI RAJENDRA PRASAD MODY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is revising downwards the overall growth rate of the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan period from the stipulated 5.6 per cent to around 4.8 per cent per annum after taking into account the performance of the economy in the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the target, Government had fixed for creating employment in the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan and the actual results achieved; and

(d) the number of unemployed at the end of the first and second year respectively of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Targets are fixed for the plan period of 5 years as a whole and not year wise. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, on an average 8.5 million additional jobs per year were projected to be created. In the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan on an average 6 million job opportunities are estimated to have been created.

(d) Unemployment at the end of 1992-93 and 1993-94 is estimated as 17.3 million and 18.5 million respectively.

बिहार में औद्योगिक विकास

1871. **श्री आस मोहम्मद :** क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार मे वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान औद्योगिक विकास की दर अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कितनी थी ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए औद्योगिक विकास दर का राज्य-वार क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) औद्योगिक उत्पादन के तीन मुख्य उप क्षेत्रक होते हैं यथा खनन तथा खदान कार्य, विनिर्माण और बिजली उत्पादन। इन तीन उप क्षेत्रकों में उत्पादन के मूल्य के अनुसार औद्योगिक उत्पादन निदेशिका का वार्षिक संकलन किया जाता है। विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक के मामले में पंजीकृत तथा अपंजीकृत दोनों एकक शामिल होते हैं। तथापि, इसका संकलन कार्य केवल अखिल भारतीय रूप में किया जाता है और औद्योगिक उत्पादन के राज्यवार आंकड़े संकलित नही किए जाते है।

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास के लक्ष्य राज्यवार निर्धारित नही किये जाते हैं।

National Income Generated from Agriculture

1872. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agriculturists in the country and the percentage of National Income generated from agriculture during the last three years;

(b) whether the gap between rich and poor farmers is increasing; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As per the Agricultural Census of 1985-86, the number of holdings was 97.155 million. The percentage share in Gross Domestic Product from agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was 30.0%, 30.3% and 29.8% in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

(b) and (c) No information is available about the income levels of different farmers and hence the gap between the rich and poor farmers. However, in order to increase the productivity and income levels

of farmers and the small and marginal farmers in particular various programmes/ schemes have been taken up by Centre and the State Governments.

Per Capita Income

1873. DR. B. B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION he pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita income of various States both at current and constant prices, for 1992-93 and 1993-94 with national average;

(b) how many States are below national average during the last two decades; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to increase per capita income of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Statements showing state-wise per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant prices for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below. It may be seen that most of the States have not yet reported their NSDP for the year 1993-94.

(b) From the data for the 13 years from 1980-81. The year from which the new series of National Accounts Statistics are available, it is found that the number of States whose per capita NSDP was below the Per Capita Net Domestic Product of the Nation has varied between 14 and 18 and or an average the number of such States has been 17.

(c) The State Governments are implementing development plans for increasing the income of the States. The Central Government provides central assistance for State Plans according to a formula in which higher weightage is given to States which have lower per capita income.

Statement

Per Capita net State Domestic Product (1992-93 *to* 1993-94)

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	At current prices 1992-93 Q	At current prices 1993-94 A	At Constant Prices 1992-93 Q	At Constant Prices 1993-94 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5802	—	1721	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6359	—	2677	—
3.	Assam	5056	—	1945	—
4.	Bihar	3280	—	1091	—
5.	Goa	10128	—	4606	—
6.	Gujarat	7586	—	2719	—
7.	Haryana	9609	—	3540	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4212	—	1717	—
10.	Karnataka	6313	—	2275	—
11.	Kerala	5065	5615	2023	2149
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4725	—	1569	—
13.	Maharashtra	9270	—	3469	—
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	5769	—	1995	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	3963	—	1442	—
19.	Punjab	10857	—	3950	1728
20.	Rajasthan	5035	5009	1897	—
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	6205	—	2349	—
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4280	—	1591	—
25.	West Bengal	5901	—	2056	—